(a) contacting cells with the molecule; and

(b) comparing the level of heat shock protein receptor activity in cells contacted with the molecule to the amount of heat shock protein receptor activity in cells not so contacted,

wherein an increase or decrease in the amount of heat shock protein receptor activity in the contacted cells relative to the amount of heat shock protein receptor activity in the cells not so contacted indicates that the molecule has the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity.

Add new claims 53 to 73 as follows:

53. (new) The method of claim 51 wherein the cells are heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

54. (new) The method of claim 52 or 53 wherein the heat shock protein receptor positive cells are macrophage or dendritic cells.

55. (new) The method of claim 51 wherein the level of heat shock protein receptor activity is assayed by measuring the ability of the molecule to bind to the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

56. (new) The method of claim 51 wherein the level of heat shock protein receptor activity is assayed by measuring the ability of the molecule to modulate the binding of a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein-peptide complex to the cells.

57. (new) The method of claim 56 wherein the molecule increases the binding of the heat shock protein or the heat shock protein-peptide complex to the cells.

58. (new) The method of claim 56 wherein the molecule decreases the binding of the heat shock protein or the heat shock protein-peptide complex to the cells.

59. (new) The method of any one of claims 56 to 58 wherein the heat shock protein is an Hsp70, an Hsp 90, or gp96.

60. (new) The method of claim 51 wherein the heat shock protein receptor activity is the ability to interact with a heat shock protein receptor antibody.

61. (new) The method of claim 51 wherein the level of heat shock protein receptor activity is assayed by measuring antigen presentation.

62. (new) The method of claim 61 wherein measuring antigen presentation is carried out by measuring representation of a peptide by an MHC molecule.

63. (new) The method of claim 51 or 52 wherein the molecule is a peptide or protein, or derivative, analog or fragment thereof.

64. (new) The method of claim 63 wherein the peptide is a member of a peptide library.

65. (new) The method of claim 51 or 52 wherein the molecule is a small organic molecule, a nonpeptide, or an antibody.

66. (new) The method of claim 65 wherein the nonpeptide is a member of a nonpeptide library.

67. (new) The method of claim 66 wherein the small organic molecule is a member of a small molecule library.

68. (new) The method of claim 51 or 52 wherein the molecule is attached to a solid surface.

69. (new) A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of cancer comprising carrying out the method of claim 51 or 52, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal, and determining whether the molecule alters tumor progression in the treated animal.

70. (new) A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of an infectious disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 51 or 52, further comprising the step of